## APPAIRS IN BUROPE.

The Luxemburg Negotiations and Initiation of a Grand War Excite-. ment in France.

Germany a Unit Against Cession to the Foreigner and England Neutral.

"Mutual Advantages" of the Russian-American Treaty.

Proposition of the Great Powers on the Eastern Question.

Russian and British Remedies for the "Sick Man."

ENGLAND DRIFTING TO A SPANISH WAR. &c.

The German mail steamship Bremen, Captain Neyper, which left Southampton on the 9th of April, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing

The Bremen landed six hundred and twenty-seven

The special commission for the trial of the Fenians in was opened April 8 by the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy. The Court House was crowded by grand jurors, petit jurors, witand the public seemed to take but little interest in the proceedings. The Lord Chief Justice delivered the arge to the county grand jury, after which true bills were found against some non-pastical prisoners. There them charged with high creason.

A number of congates from the Conservative Workmion of England and an audience of Mr. Disraell, a deputation sent to support the Derby Rebin and condemn the action of the Trades Union Langues. Mr. Disraeli delivered a lengthy reply, taking much credit to the Derby Cabinet for its policy at home and abroad. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made special mention of the consolidation of the North American Confederation as a most important accom-

The London Star, a reform organ, speaking of Mr.

Disraell's address, says:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been occupied in the afternoon receiving a deputation from the so-called conservative workingmen of different parts of the country. To them he made a speech which will certainly be remembered to his continual discredit. For he went out of his way to make a personal attack upon Mr. Gladstone. Doubtiess he knew that this sort of thing would please the people who were with him; but it will scarcely have as much admiration bestowed upon it out of doors. Besides this feature of the speech, there were others scarcely less offensive.

The mental condition of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico appears to give very little hope of recovery, From her features all intellectual expression is vanishing more and more daily. Her physical health is all

The most strenuous efforts are being made by th French military authorities to supply the Chassepot breech-loader to the infantry. There are already one hundred and fifty thousand of these new arms ready, and they were to be served out to the Imperial Guard

The Austrian government is about to appoint a special on to make arrangements for the adhesion of tustria to the monetary convention between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

The British frigate Galatea, Captain the Duke of Edin ourg, had left Maita for Marseilles.

## THE LUXEMBURG NEGOTIATIONS.

de Moustier—An Unhealthy Excitement and Drifting to War-Preparations in France-Views of Russia and England, &c.

Views of Russia and England, &c.

The Markets de Moustier's specia.

In the session of the legislative body of France, March 8, MM. Farre, Lambrecht and Josseau made several demands for leave to question the government relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

The Passibers of the Chamber announced that he had received a decree authorizing the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make a declaration to the Senate and the legislative body on that subject.

The Marquis de Moustier then rose and informed the deputies that he had received orders from the Emperor to acquain them with the circumstances under which the Luxemburg question had arisen, and also with the actual position of the matter. He said,—The government, guided by the interests of France, which require the preservation of peace, has brought to the consideration of this question thoughts only of conclusion and peace. Nor was it the French government that raised the

French Feeling Towards Prussia.

[From the Paris Patrie, April 7.]

The country knows that on diplomatic grounds the impersit government has preserved its proceed its all and that nothing can cause it to swerve from the object it pursues of insuring respect for our rights, the satisfaction of our claims and the progress of our influence.

[From La Prance, of Paris April 8.]

The moment may come when the government, notwithstanding the sympathy it displays towards Germany, may be compelled to take into account that which the national dignity would impose in the event of an obstinate refusal of those guarantees which are due to cur just influence. The responsibility of events would fall upon those who appear to undertake the task of disturbing Europe by unlimited ambition and unbridled pretensions.

Presentions
[Prom the Paris Standard, April 7.]

Present having thought proper to consult the consignitaries of the treaties of 1839, France, in her term, has been compelled to place herself in communication with the European Powers. The matter is now placed on a diplomatic footing, and all leads to the hope that it will there remain.

occurred since then, when more uneasiness, disquist and can varing discouragement prevailed among all classes of society than at this moment. There is a rense of desaponitment and something more even among those who were accu tomed to place unbounded confidence in the ability of their rulers, for they feel how completely have been faisified the assurances given by the Prime Minister in the legislative body—that begance had not only no reason to complain, but every reason to rejoice at what took place last year; that Germany was less strong than before that she was now broken up into three fragments instead of being one compact confederation; that Princia was debarred from entertaining any further ambitious projects, but not a word about Luxemburg or Belgium. They see that the whole policy of Prussia a crushing anner to M. Rouker; that his theory of the three fragments is dissipated by the treaties with the southern states of Germany; that any secret designs in respect of Belgium are responded to by the marriage of the Count of Finaders with a Princess of Hohenzollern, and that the pretensions to Luxemburg are disposed of by the intense agitation in Germany, and the appeal to the Powers that signed the treaty of 1839.

One of the Paris papers, never favorable to the annexation of that province to France, says:—The question of Luxemburg is no longer one of aggrandizement, it is one of national dignity and influence. A great country like France is always at liberty not to put forward pretensions, but the day it does put them forward and considers them just, it cannot renounce them at the bidding of any ioreign power, especially when that power has no right of itaown. The day when it is otherwise, the day when France appresses her wish only to bend before the injunctions of the foreigner, she is no longer a power even of the third rank, and, to use M. Thiere' expression, she is no more than Beigium. The conclusion to be drawn from the article of the Zeadard is, then, either the evacuation of Luxemburg by Prussia, o

Prossis, or war, after a brief delay, between Prussia and France.

The Dutch Difficulty—A Higher Money Bid.

[From the Independance Belge, April 6.]

In the Dutch Chambers, on the Luvernburg cession question, M. Van Zuylen did not the Jess think it right to express an opinion that the cession was a desirable thing in the interest of Holtant, and gare the Chamber a piece of insormation very curious, or rather very afflicting for the dignity of the Sovereign of the Grand Duchy, namely, that the affliar had come to a half solely because the price of orded by France was not found sufficient. Thus the matter turns on a mere highling for price, in which the regists of a people and the respect of a government to healf are in no way interested. Nothing consequently has yet been done, and if we are to believe the news brought from all quarters by felegraph, nothing will be done—either because the Emperor Napoleon may refuse to increase his bidding, or because the King of Holland may recoil before the reprobation which would be raised all over Europe by the conclusion of such a reprehensione bargain; or lastly, because neither party may be willing to encounter the international complications which the transactions would produce. We are the more inclined to this last hypothesis from a telegram sent us from London, announcing that the British government had been informed by its Minister at the Higgse that the King of Holland had broken off the negotiations in order to prevent international difficulties. Minister M. de Zuylen, in fact, declared that the interest of Holland cailed for the cession of Luxemburg, but that the price offered was too small. On the subject, it was not precisely negotiations that had taken place, but conversations. The Dutch government, in offering its sood offices, only desired to show that it had no responsibility in the matter. The declaration of Court Minuser that the Dutch government between the many had coaved had given the greatest pleasure in Holland. The honorable Minister terminated by dec

Prussian Approval of Napoleou's Course.

The semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin, dated April 8, commenting on the disquesting remors in circulation relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, states that the decision of the question of the preservation of peace does not rest with the Cabinet of Berlin, for the character of a Federal State is solely defensive.

The same paper adds:—It is, perhaps, the greatest triumph of the Emperor Napoleon's government that it has brought the French main to admit that they can serve their own and the general interests of civilization better by giving the hand to an opponent, and, in place of humiliating him, joining with him in endeavoring to promote the accomplishment of the great work of progress.

A large meeting was held in the Alhambra, Bertin, on the 7th of April, at which the following resolutions

were passed by a large majority:—

That this meeting declares that Luxemburg must never be separated from Germany.

That it is the duy of the German people to insist with all their strength upon this province belonging to Germany.

That the union of this province with Germany must take place as soon as possible.

That any proposal for the votes of the inhabitants of Luxemburg to be taken is to be unhesitatingly rejected.

England Neutral in the Matter of Barter of

England Neutral in the Matter of Barter or Sale.

[From the London Times, April 8.]

Sir Robert Peel must have been somewhat disappointed with the result of the interrogation he addressed to Lord Stanley lost Friday night on the subject of Laxemburg. The Foreign Secretary, indeed, confirmed in the most explicit manner the current report as to the definite interruption of the negotiations for the cession. But Sir Robert wanted something more than this. He wanted to hear that the British government had been wide awake in the matter, well informed long ago of the whole design, and equally prompt in communicating its disapproval to the parties concerned. His opinion was that of late we had withdrawn too much from European polities, and abdicated duties devolving upon us at a great power in Europe. He thought this isolation had been carried too far, and was producing a bad effect, and as the Luxemburg question was of singular importance he hoped to hear that we had on this occasion vindicated our position by interfering in good time, and ance he hoped to hear that we had on this occasion vindicated our position by interfering in good time, and to good purpose. It would have gratified him to hear that fier Majesty's government, having obtained early information of the projected transfer, had put its wow on the transaction, and that the relinquishment of the design now announced was due to protests and recommendations proceeding from ourselves. On no one, however, of these points, unlackity or Sir Kobert, was saturaction forthcoming. Lord Stanley had flever heard of the matter till about ten days ago, and when he did it was evident to him that his interference would not be called for. So he let things

mon, guided by the internal of France, which require the preservation of peace, has brought to the consideration of peace, has brought to the consideration of the question. The undecided situation of Lamenberg and Limiturg gave personnent that rives the discussion of the question. The undecided situation of Lamenberg and Limiturg gave rice to diplomate communications had no official character when the Duten Cabinet consulted Presists and whom the latter replied to the communications had no official character when the Duten Cabinet consulted Presists and whom the latter replied to the peace of the communications had no official character when the Duten Cabinet consulted Presists and whom the latter replied to the peace of the communication of the common of the co

Russian Announcement of Mutual Advantages from the Cession Treaty.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian America to the United States, It says:—We can only state that the transaction is mutually advantageous, and that the ports of Eastern Siberia will be granted certain privileges, and that the commercial interests of both countries will be pro-

Cheap Sustention of the Monroe Doctrine.

[From the London Times, April 9.]

It is quite a new sensation to find correctes interested in a sale and transfer of territory. We had fanced we were exempt from that kind of concern, and able to look with areasty upon the assemblations or perplexities of

there the issuet probability that Parliament would have sanctioned the application or the investment? Would any politician of any party have recommended the bargain.

The case is different with the United States. In making this purchase they are ossying a Kuropean proprietor out of the American continent, and promoting, of a very cheap rate, their favorite doctrine of sotional destiny. It is within the present century that they bought France out of Louislans, at a cost of \$6,00,000. In the case of Russian America—2000, we suppose, to receive some new designation—the value received is almost purely political, and that, no doubt, should attract our notice. But besidesthat we have no title to interfere we could allege none but speculative reasons for interfering. We are not curtailed by this transaction of a single right, privilege or advantage. Our frontiers remain exactly as they were, and we have exactly the same access—neither more nor less—to the sea. The only real difference is this, that our noighbors will be of a different character. The Russians held the country so cheaply, and with such little interest in it, that the whole of their settlers did not at the last census number a thousand; they would certainly never have encroached upon us, or have been in any way our rivals. The Americans, on the contrary, will represent an energetic, pushing race, indefaligable in exionizing, greatly of territory, and conscious of a great political mission. It is certain, in short, that our colonies on the Pacific would never have been troubled by the Russians in those parts; it is by no means so certain, looking far into the future, that our new neighbors will be as inert or as inoffensive.

But it is only in the dim region of speculation that we can descry any cause for concern. It is probable enough that the transaction was intended as a hint for us, if not a warning; but we may take it as if was meant and yet not be very uneasy. We are said, indeed, to have provoked it, though the provocation was certainly never conte

stood, and they are annoyed at seeing it strensthened, repaired and nated out for a new lease of independent life. So they reply, it is thought, by buying the premises next door, and shutting us up a little in a fashion intended to be a little ominous. Nor has the purchase been without its effect, for telegraphs have been set in motion, information required, questions asked in raritament, and statements made by Ministers with all due gravity, reserve and deprecation.

But for the rathication to be obtained from the United States Senate the transaction has been actually completed. Russia has agreed to sell and the executive government at Washington has agreed to buy; so that, unless the Senate should refuse its consent—an event not to be anticipated—the affair is at an end. It has certainly been unexpected, for tobody ever gave a thought to such a contingency. Russian America was as nearly out of the world as the land beyond the Frozen Ocean, and even if anybody did remember that the Czar was our neighbor on the North Pacific, it was not to be presumed that the Russians would be sellers of territory. But now that the event has occurred it cannot be thought surprising. It is decidedly a good bargain for Russia, and not a bad one for the United States. The mere country is dear, no doubt, at the money, but territory has its political as well as its natural value, and this is where the Americans will get their return. They have got it already—at least, so they will think—in the sensation they have created over here; but that amprecious will not be long lived. A very short reflection will suffice to convince Englishmen of the true nature and import of such a transaction as this. There is not the sightest reason why the Americans should not acquire that country by fair purchase, if they please. Possibly the acquisition may portend some trouble to us in after times; but that is more than anybody can tell, and it will be soon enough, at any rate, to deal with the matter when those times arrive.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Allied Intervention in Favor of the Cretans-Eagland Acting in an Independent Diplo-macy-The Salan Firm in His Position.

had returned from Crete to Constantinople.

The representatives of France, Ruesia, Austria, Prussia and Italy, jointly pressing the Porte to grant an armistice to the Cretanz, and to consuit the Christians whether they would prefer an autonomy or to be annexed to Greene.

Russian Opinion of Allied Intervention.

(From the Invalide Russe, of St. Petersburg, April 5.]

Despatches received here contain the serious announcement that the collective note on the affairs of the East could not be presented to the Portein consequence of the divergency of views manifested between the great Powers. France is said to have declared herself ready to demand from the Forte the cession of the island of Candia to Greec, on condition that all the other provinces of the Saltan should be guaranteed to him. This proposal, if resily put forward by the Cabinet of the Tolleries, evidently could not be accepted by the other. Powers. Moreover, what it meant by a guarantee of the peasestons of Turkey? Does it imply that Europe would be colleged to support Turkey, even should the Christian populations, evaperated and driven to despair, determine to free themselves from an ocious yoke? Will Europe be bound to put down such attempts by arms? Of all the means of appeasing the agitation in the East, this would be the most fatal in its consequences. The Western Powers cannot accept that shameful task. Let Turkey attempt to enter on a cheer of real reforms, and if she succeeds, the dangers by which she is at present menaced will no doubt be removed. Unfortunately her past conduct is not of a nature to inspire confidence in that respect. The Porte has often made the most brilliant promises to its Christian subjects. But has it reliabled one of them? How can Europe have any faith in such engagement and side with Turkey against the Christians? To guarantee the integrity of the Turkiah territory would be equivaluat to defending all the percentions that the Porte may inflict on them.

England's Treatment of the Imperial Patient—
A Natural Death Freferable to Violent Forcign and New Reuedies.

[From the Losdon Times, April 8.]

While Europe is being made into "an armed camp." and not only the ordinary pointeal slamming, and not only the ordinary pointeal slamming, and not only the ordinary pointeal slamming, but sober mercantile men, have a suspicion that important events are in store for us, our own Foreign Office, however cautious its chief, cannot atoid being drawn into the controversies which agitat Courts and Embassics. The trrepressible Eastern question seems likely to mis study with any disputes which says arise on the Rhine or in Control Europe. It is beasted that an organization exists, and that at some not rebote time the Turkish government will be assailed by the great mass of its Christian subjects, and that they will have the sympathy and support not only of Rusia, but of all the chief Process of the continent. The events of the last few weeks indicate that these expectations are not entirely unfounded. The Cretan insurrection, whatever its military fortunes, has been politically successful. The insurgents have not been able to drive the Turks from the Island; the vasily superior strength of the Porte has been exerted unsparingly in order to crush 50 dangerous an outbreak; and, though we still hear of fighting, it will nardly be denied that the cause of the Candians is hopeless if they be left to themselves. The little Island, only two-thirds of the population of which, after all, are Christians, cannot raise, either through patriotism or desperation, a force sufficient to cope with the Mussulman bands which can be continually landed from Turks or Expty. But the Candians, or rather their instigator, the Hellenes, have been to a certain extent justified in their calculations, Remembering the history of Greek Independence, they rely on the repugnance which Christians completed and in the Forechman or the Austrian more than an unw illing and lux sumiry exceptionally among the Cathol

ceived from his government instructions to abstain from joining in these representations, and in such a case to abstain is to oppose. It cannot be doubted that Turkey has been encouraged in this refusal by the conviction that she would have, at least, one supporter among the Powers, which influence the fate of the East.

Whatever may be the future destiny of Candia, we cannot wonder that the Porter should have rejected the proposition to cede it to those who have been for months ongaged in armed resistance to the government. Fund Pacha might have observed that the Powers which these diplomatists represented are not conspicuous for their readiness to yield territory when demanded by their neighbors. Russia will, it is true, sell a useless tract near the North Fole for a good round sum; but her course for generations has been one of amezation, and the only restitution she has ever made was imposed on her by force a few years ago. France would call out all her immense resources and deluge Europe with blood rather than give up a single village. The world, indeed, is at this moment in doubt whether peace will not be disturbed by the ambition of the great nation to possess itself of a pairty province, the inhabitants of which steadily repudiate its designs. If we turn to Austria we do not find that she showed any willingness to part with what as considered her own. She held on to Italy with a grip which was only relaxed when the sword was at her throat. So long as we can remember every Austrian politican or soldier declared that Italy was necessary to the greatness of the empire, and should not be independent as long as Austra had men in the field or paper in her Treasury. Nor is Prussia at all remarkable for cessions of territory. She has gained a great deal, and has, by successive annoxations, grown to be the leader of Germany and a first class State; but the Danes of Schleswig have not found the government of Berlin very willing to listen to proposa's for giving up anything that it possesses. Indeed, the only nati

## THE ANGLO-SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

In the House of Lords on the 3th of April the Earl of Maimesbury said—I appeal to the noble marquis opposite, in whose name a notice stands on the paper to the effect that he shall call the attention of the House to this case, to postpone doing so until after the Easter recess. My reason for making the appeal is that since the papers respecting the Tornado have been laid on the table our relations with Spain have been more important than that connected with the tountry has, in fact, arisen, which appears to me to be even more important than that connected with the Tornado—I allude to the case of the Victoria, a British trader, which has been seized by a Spanish vessel fourteen or diftern miles from the coast, and has been taken to Cadir and sold. There may, perhaps, in the case of the Tornado be arguments which may reasonably be advanced on both sides of the question; but it seems to her Majesty's government that there is no palliation or excuse for what has been done with reference to the Victoria. It is more than a common outrage that a Spanish ship should attack on the high seas a British trader and insult the British on the light.

lag, and her Majesty's government have described the serves sary to take the caraves to notice of the matter, in depocition which has been written by my noble irlend the Secretary for Foreign Admirs. To the despatch to which I allude her Majesty's government have to yet had any answer from the Spanien government. Lord Stanley acked, as your fordship knows, that compensation should be made for the loss and nigury sustained, and that an apology should be offered to this country. No answer holes margins will not at this despatch I hope the noble margins will not at this despatch the one with regard to the Tornano until where with reference to the question of the Victoria. I cannot help being convinced, considering the proverbal some of honor which the Spaniards feel with respect to their own national credit, and knowing that they would not hear of such an outrage being constituted upon a Spanish ship in the Channel without raising a cry from Califacts it will not hear of such an outrage being constituted upon a Spanish ship in the Channel without raising a cry from Califacts it will not heavistic to concede the remore that a facts it will not heavistic to concede the remore that the standard has been asked, and will not seek to shield a subvicil nate officer who was in the wrong. I therefore treat that after the Easter recess we shall be able to say that this adair has ceased to wear so serious an aspect; but it am airaid that if the noble marquis were to rake any discussion at this moment in your loriships. House it would rather be prejudical than bonelical to the negotiations which are taking place. (Hear, hear) would not be strengen to the recess we hall see also to see when he novel friend, speaking as a market of the fire when he novel friend, speaking as a market of the fire was any market of the crown, said that it would not refuse to accede to his request for a britch postquentend. It here case was made out, as he becaused the proposition of the supplies of the control of the supplies of the control of the

Supporting the Cabinet Action.

The British iron-clad war vessels lying off Malta suddenly received orders to proceed to sea; and the Prince Consort and the Royal Oak left under sealed order for, it was believed, the coast of Spain, in consequence of the Tornado difficulty.

### YACHTING.

Movements of Imperial Yachts-Hungarian

Movements of Imporial Yachts—Hungarian Aristocratic Yacht Club.

[From the London Times, April 9.]

The French Imporial screw yacht Prince Jerome, which has been cruising for several days in the Solent with his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon on board, steamed through Spithead for the Channel on her return to the coast of France on Saturday. On arriving abreast of the works for the marine forts on the Noman and Horse Shoals, the yacht was hove to, and Prince Napoleon, embarking in the yacht's steam cutter, made a long inspection of the annular stone work which will form the foundations of the iron superstructures, and the topmost concluded portion of which now stands considerably above high water level. Models of these important works are about to be forwarded to the great Paris Exhibition.

works are about to be forwarded to the great was being bitton.

The Imperial Russian steam yacht Standard was being made ready to put to sea in May. It is believed that it is destined to convey the Russian Crown Prince and Princess on a visit to Copenhagen.

The Empress of Austria has accepted the protectorship of the Balaton Lake Yacht Club, Hungary. The commodore of this yacht club, which has just been established, is Count Edmund Batthyany; it consists of twenty-five members, and every member is bound by the rules of the club to possess a yacht of his own.

### THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT. Churge of Mutlny on the High Seas.

Before Commissioner Osborn. Henry Vaniinde, a seamsn on board the American ship Granite State, who had been charged with others (against whom no accusation was sustained) of being guilty of mutinous conduct while on a voyage from san Francisco to New York, was brought up yesterday before Commissioner Osborn for further examination. At the last hearing the Commissioner intimated that, upon the evidence as it then stood, he thought there was enough upon which to hold the accused, but would postpone the case for the testimony of the steward of the ship. The steward not being an attendance, the Commissioner said he would hold the prisoner for trial on the charge of attempting to kill the captain by knocking him down with a blow of a capstan bar.

orday further examined before Commissioner White or charge of having presented forged pay rolls to Mr. a charge of having presented forged pay rolls to Mr. Johnson, assistant auditor, and thereby defrauding the government of the sum of \$1.086. The facts of the case, together with the evidence of Mr. Johnson, have already appeared in the Herato. Mr. Joseph Bell conducted the prosecution, and Judge Beebe defeaded the prisoner.

Mr. Johnson was again placed on the stand, and cross-cramined by Judge Beebe, with the view of showing that the witness was so much pressed with business on the day the rolls were paid that he had not sufficient means of identifying the prisoner. Witness testimed that he told a person in the Custom House that the person who presented the accounts had a sore alongside of his nose. The prisoner has no sore of that kind.] He told the officer who arrested the prisoner that there was something peculiar about the prisoner is nose. The further hearing was adjourned to Friday next.

The Fernando Wood Lease-The Motion to Vacate the Pullman Injunction Withdrawn.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard. remembered by the readers of the Herald that in Novamber, 1856, an injunction was granted by this court restraining the Mayor, Comptroller and others from paying to Fernando Wood the sum of \$18,000 per annum for the use of the premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, which had been engaged for the use of the Corporation Counsel and the Corporation Altorney, but which these gentiemen declined to use on the ground that they were not suited to their requirements, &c. A short time since an alternative mandames was issued compelling the Comptroller to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay the relator, Fernando Wood, the sum of \$13,000, being the amount of three quarters' rent then claimed to be due, and also why the lease which had been drawn for ten years should not be continued. The court decided in the latter case, after argument by eminent counsel, that the peremptory mandamus could not be granted, as the Pullman injunction was still in existence and vanid. Fernando Wood then gave notice, through counsel, of a motion to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that Pullman's right of action, as a member of the Common Council expired with his term of office, and that consequently the injunction was void, and should be vacated. The motion has been set on the calendar for argument nearly overy week for about two months past, but the parties failed to come to the scratch, and the motion was yesterday withdrawn. Fernando now intends to put in an answer to the complaint in the Pullman case, and test the validity of his claim by a civil action. He nad eminent counsel engaged to argue the motion, but it is probable that he came to the conclusion that his point could not be maintained, as, in the event of a decision being rendered in his favor, no member of the Common Council could at the time this action was instituted bring suit as a trustee of the people, for the reason that the term of office being so short (one year), that by a little "axiving off" his right of action would cease or would not have time to r red by the readers of the HERALD that in No-

# Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court sesterday the Recorder sentenced the following prisoners who were remanded

Thomas Kerrigan, convicted of stealing \$3,000 worth of watches from Lionel Jacobs, was sent to the State

Thomas Kerrigan, convicted of stealing \$3,000 worth of watches from Lionel Jacobs, was sent to the State prison for five years.

Wm. Corrigan (for burgiary), and James Davis and Wm. Douglas (for larceny) were each sent to the Stag Sing prison for two years and six months.

Charles J. Johnson, an expert forger, was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

Catheries J. Johnson, an expert forger, was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

Catheries J. Johnson, an expert forger, was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

Catheries J. Johnson, an expert forger, was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

John Williams, who committed a violent assault upon officer Daniels, was sent to the penitentiary for one year, and or dered to pay a fine of \$250.

The Recorder said that if Williams had been a white man and not a negro, he would probably have been convicted of an assault with intent to kill.

Maria Tracy, guilty of an assault, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and fined \$100.

David Adriance, guilty of larceny, was sent to the Island for three months.

George Rouse, a boy, pleaded guilty fto stealing \$45 worth of property from Amos Ford, on the 26th of March, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Richard Abbott pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with attempting to steal \$300 in Treasury notes from Thomas O'Connor, No. 14 State street, on the 21st of March. He was remanded for sentence.

John O'Keele was convicted of grand larceny in stealing a bag of coffee valued at \$40 from the store of Refund Driggs & Co., South Street, on the 4th of March. The jury recommended him to mercy, and in consequence of his youth the Recorder modified the sentence to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Simpson and James Doian were tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree, having on Stunday night, the 7th inst., attacked and dragged George Townsend (an old man), while passing through Seventh attreet, into a stable, held his throat, and robbed him of two coats and a pocketb

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ng of the Board-The Proposed Ne Abattoir at Forty-fourth Street. eard of Health met yesterlay afternoon, Pre-nuts in the Company of the Comp

from abattors as far northwards as they were camble of travelling on the sir, and when a northeasterly wind prevailed they would extend even over Murray Hill. If this abattoir were permitted to enected there would soon cause to be any Fifth avenue, any Lexington or Fourth avenue. And while such winds prevailed it was absolutely impossible to prevent noxious fumes from being wafted over the regions he had indicated, notwithsfauding all that might be done in the way of cleanliness or by chemical preparations. The wind would inevitable that might be done in the way of cleanliness or by chemical preparations. The wind would inevitable road brought no cattle lower than 106th street. He understood that on the Hudson rivor, however, cattle were landed about Forty fifth street. If that were so every animal that travelled on four legs coming to the new attotier to be slaughtered would travel through Forty fifth street, which were could be not shown their destination admitted of their being taken through any collateral avenue. Against this is might be said that the cattle would be taken through the streets at night. But cattle were not simply an obstruction to the highway, though neither women nor children could pass over the sidewalks of a street through which cattle und been driven with any degree of comfort. No one could sleep in a thoroughfare through which cattle und been driven with any degree of comfort. No one could sleep in a thoroughfare through which cattle were driven at night. He for one would rather by far hear the booming of the cannon than listen to the melal-chely bleating of the card, as it passed through the streets hough which cattle were driven at night. He for one would rather by far hear the booming of the cannon than listen to the melal-chely bleating of the card, as it passed through the street; and from the river through which cattle made the beautiful than they could transport their cattle microbial part of the rest of the first avenue. Mr. Course said the first avenue. Mr. Course said the firs

TED TURT.

preliminaries had been arranged for the start, heavens became overcast, and a storm suddenly be over Long Island, making the track anything pleasant or safe for man or beast. The judges were the stand, the horses on the track, and coming up in face of the pelting rain, they got the word for the heat. The horse, with a coat like Joseph's many colors, did not seem to understand what "dunder and blixeo" meant, and instead of troit indulged in a variety of movements to the great dis of his backers. He was beaten badly in very mode time, the Boy from Home keeping his feet and troit this leisure, making the heat in 3:08. During the cess between the heats, when all parties were hud together in the saicons, and where considerable bour at his letsure, making the heat in 3.08. During the recess between the heats, when all parties were buddled together in the saucons, and where considerable bourbon, by the way, was destroyed, betting was brisk, the Boy from Home being offered at four to one. The time being up, the beil rang to bring up the horses, and an even start for the second heat was had, but the spangled geiding was soon all aboard again, and the Boy from Home led six lengths around the turn, slipping and sliding at every step. Snowdrop then settled for a moment and closed the gan, and was within four lengths of the Boy when he passed the quarter pole. The latter slipped up on the backstretch, and the calico gelding and his adversary were side and side at the half-mile pole. They both broke on the backstretch, and the spotted beast was a length and a half abead at the half-mile. They were up and down for the remainder of the mile, the Boy from Home winning the heat by a neck in 3.09. A little aitercation then ensued between "two gentlemen" as to who won the heat, when one called the other a har. Then the le was given in stronger terms by the other party, and then "the gentleman" who gave the lie first threw out his dexter mawley, which alighted on the right eye of the other gentleman, the blow immediately producing a slight "mouse." The gentleman "as vas it," having a small penkinife in his hand, made a plunge at the other and penctured him under the left ear, drawing "the coothneal" copiously. This caused considerable excitement for a moment, but the proprietor of the course soon got among the belligerents, and infermed them that he would have the first man that again lifted his band against his fellow arrosted and sent to prison, which summons had its effect, and quietness soon took the place of turmoil among the people. The storm of the elements, however, did not cease, and in another pelting shower the horses were called up for the third heat. The betting was now about even, the spangled horse having rather the call. With an even ster

The following order was issued to the captains of the various police precincts by Superintendent Kennedy yesterday afternoon:—

yestoriay afternoon:—

ORMERAL ORDER NO. 496.

SUPERINTENDERT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW YORK, April 22, 1867.

I.—You will forthwith report to this office the name of each person who, having been licensed by the Metropolitan Excise Board to carry on the liquor business, has been arrested within your precinct and convicted at any court or before any magistrate, since January I, 1867, for violation of either of the first seventeen sections of chapter 578 of the laws of 1865, commonly known as the Excise law; together with the piace of business of every such person, the court and Justice before whom the trial took place, the judgment of the court or Justice, and, as far as possible, the record of every such conviction.

II. You will also specially report to this office all convictions that may hereafter take place for the violation of either of the said sections of chapter 578, giving the names and places of the persons so convicted, the particular section and clause violated, the judgment of the court of justice, and the name of the justice before whom the conviction may take place.

III. Surgeants in charge of court squads will keep an accurate record of all such convictions that may take place in the courts to which they are detailed, and make daily returns of the same to this office.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent,

By imperial decree, dated March 9, 1867, the Emporor-Dom Pedro II. appoints the present Brazilian minister at Washington, Senbor Joaquim María Nascentes de Asambula, as envoy extraordinary on special mission to the United States of Colombia.

the United States of Colombia.

Benhor de Azambuja is to be replaced at Washington by Benhor Dr. Domingos José Gonçaives de Magalhaea, the present Brazilian minister resident at Vienna.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, so wel! known in military life as the able and efflocat chief quartermanter-general at the depot during the war and so popular in the social actrices of this city, yesterday left with his family for Baltimore, to which department, as deputy quartermanter-general, he was some time ago transferred by the military authorities at Washington. A large number of friends collected at the railway depot to bid him farewell and to wish him God suced in his new field of success.